TABLE

OF

VEGETABLE POISONS,

ILLUSTRATED

WITH

COLOURED DRAWINGS.

BY

G. SPRATT, SURGEON,

FELLOW OF THE MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, AND ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE FLORA MEDICA.

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A TABLE

OF

VEGETABLE POISONS,

EXHIBITING

THE PRINCIPAL POISONOUS PLANTS,

COMPRISING

Their Common English Name, Botanic Name, the Class and Order to which they belong in the Linnæan System, Essential Character by which they are particularly distinguished, Native Country, Places of Growth, Time of Flowering, Poisonous Effects and Mode of Treatment, &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY

ACCURATE DRAWINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIGENOUS PLANTS,

Including the Poisonous Mushrooms, and some of the Exotic Poisonous Plants cultivated in Britain.

By G. SPRATT, Surgeon,

FELLOW OF THE MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, AND ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE FLORA MEDICA.

(POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.)

8, 9, 10, 11, varieties of *Glutinous Agaric.* 6, 7, *Bulbous Agaric.* 5, *Deadly Agaric.* 1, 2, 3, 4, varieties of *Fly Amanita.*

Lithographed by G.E. Madeley, 3 Wellington St.e Strand.

Common English Name.	Botanical Name.
Fly Amanita.	Amanita *Muscaria.* .....
Glutinous Agaric.	Agaricus *Semiglobatus*.....
Deadly Agaric.	——— *Nicator*.....
Pepper Agaric.	——— *Piperatus*.....
Bulbous Agaric.....	——— *Bulbosus.* .....

To the above we may add, (on the authority of M. Orfila and others) the following, which are decidedly more or less deleterious, viz. Agaricus *Acris, Annularis, Urens, Pyrogalus,* and *Stipticus;* Amanita *Viridis, Alba,* and *Citrina;* Hypophyllum *Fillitum, Sanguineum, Crux-Militens, Maculatum,* and *Tricuspidatum.* To these may be added some varieties of the above, and probably many others which grow in moist and shady situations.

Characters, &c. which denote the Poisonous Species.*

1st. All those which grow in moist and marshy ground, and in shady places, where the solar rays have but little access. 2d. Those which grow in tufts and clusters from the trunks of trees. 3rd. Those whose stems are furnished with a collar, or annular veil. 4th. Those whose colour is of an orange, red, or rose tint, or have a dirty glairy surface, or many distinct colours. 5th. Those which have bulbous and soft stems, grow rapidly and corrupt very quickly. 6th. Those with an acrid taste, and a pungent disagreeable odour. 7th. Those whose flesh turns blue when cut.

* Mushrooms belong to the twenty-fourth class, Cryptogamia; order, fourth Fungi, in the Linnæan system; the generic and specific characters of the species, would occupy more space than could be allotted in a work of this kind, and at the same time would not, we presume, lead to the discrimination of the poisonous fungi, so clearly as the general characters we have enumerated.

EFFECTS.

The first symptoms which usually arise from eating noxious mushrooms, are pains in the stomach and bowels, accompanied with nausea, vomiting, and purging; to these succeed unquenchable thirst, sense of heat in the bowels, faintings, cramps of the lower extremities, delirium, and convulsions. The pulse becomes small, hard, and frequent, and the pupil often dilated; some are affected with vertigo and stupor, others are exhausted by alternate convulsions and fainting: cold sweats come on, and death closes the scene. The above effects seldom take place till six or eight hours, and sometimes more, after the mushrooms have been eaten.

TREATMENT.

When any of the untoward effects which have been enumerated arise from eating mushrooms, the stomach should be immediately evacuated by an emetic of ipecacuanha, sulphate of zinc, or copper; stimulating clysters should be administered without delay, and as soon as the stomach becomes settled, repeated doses of Glauber or Epsom salts, or castor oil, should be given until the intestines are thoroughly emptied. After the stomach and bowels are sufficiently evacuated, small and repeated doses of ether, or opium and ether in combination, or weak brandy and water, should be given; water acidulated with any vegetable acid, may be taken to quench thirst.' Should symptoms of inflammation supervene they must be treated according to general principles.

IRRITATING POISONS.

Meadow Saffron.

Bear's Foot, or stinking Hellebore.

Black Hellebore.

Monks Hood.

White Hellebore.

Mezereon.

Celandine.

Cardinal Flower.

Arum or Wake Robin.

Upright Meadow Crowfoot, or Butter Cups.

Bryony.

Hemlock Dropwort.

Printed by C.E. Madeley, 3, Wellington St. Strand.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Order.	Essential Character.	Country.	Places where found.	Time of Flowering.
Bear's Foot.	Helleborus *Fœtidus.*	Polyandria.	Polygynia.	Stem many-flowered, leafy; Leaves pedate; Petals five, converging.	♃ Britain.	Thickets, on chalky soils.	April.
Butter-cups.	Ranunculus *Acris.*	Polyandria.	Polygynia.	Calyx of five leaves, spreading; Flower-stalks round and even; Leaves in three deep-lobed and cut segments, those of the uppermost linear, and entire.	♃ ———	Meads and pastures.	June and July.
Bitter Apple.	Cucumis *Colocynthis.*	Monœcia.	Syngenesia.	Calyx five-toothed; Corolla five-parted; three *Filaments* in the *Male* flowers; Female flowers, *Pistil* three-cleft; Leaves *multified.*	☉ Africa, Cape of Good Hope.		———
Black Hellebore.	Helleborus *Niger.*	Polyandria.	Polygynia.	Calyx none; Petals five or six; Scape one or two-flowered, nearly naked; Leaves pedate.	♃ Austria and Italy.		Jan. and Feb.
Bryony.	Bryonia *Dioica.*	Monœcia.	Pentandria.	Stalks climbing; Leaves palmate, rough on both sides, with callous points; Flowers diœcious.	♃ ———	Hedges.	June to Sept.
Celandine.	Chelidonium *Majus.*	Polyandria.	Monogynia.	Leaves pinnate, glaucous; Juice orange-coloured; Flowers yellow.	♃ ———	Waste shady greens.	May and June.
Crown Imperial.	Fritillaria *Imperialis.*	Hexandria.	Monogynia.	*Corolla* inferior, of 6 petals, each with a nectariferous cavity at the base, withinside; *Leaves* entire.	♃ Persia.	Cultivated in our gardens.	———
Cardinal Flower.	Lobelia *Syphilitica.*	Syngenesia.	Monogamia.	*Calyx* five-cleft; *Corolla* one-petalled, irregular; Capsule inferior, two or three-celled; *Stem* erect; *Leaves* ovate, pointed.	♃ Virginia.	———	———
Daffodil.	Narcissus *Pseudo-narcissus.*	Hexandria.	Monogynia.	Flowers solitary; Cup of the Nectary bell-shaped, erect, crisped, with six marginal segments; Nectary deep yellow.	♃ Britain.	Moist woods and thickets	March.
Euphorbium.	Euphorbia *Officinarum.*	Monœcia.	Syngenesia.	Calyx five-cleft; Corolla five-parted; Pomes hispid, bursting elastically; Tendrils none.	♃ Africa.		———
Elaterium.	Momordica *Elaterium.*	Monœcia.	Monadelphia.	Male flower—Calyx five-cleft; Corolla five-parted; Filaments five. Female flower—Calyx five-cleft; Corolla five-parted; Style trifid; Gourd opening elastically.	☉ South of Europe	Cultivated	June and July.
Gamboge.	Stalagmitis *Cambogoides.*	Polygamia.	Monœcia.	*Calyx* four-leaved; Corolla four-petalled; Stamens thirty, inserted into a fleshy four-cornered receptacle; Stigma four-lobed; Berry one-celled, crowned by the Style, three-seeded.	♄ ———		———
Hedge Hyssop.	Gratiola *Officinalis.*	Diandria.	Monogynia.	Corolla irregular; Calyx seven-leaved; Leaves lanced, serrated; Flowers peduncled.	♃ South of Europe.	Cultivated in gardens.	June and July.
Hemlock Drop-wort.	Œnanthe *Crocata.*	Pentandria.	Dygynia.	Leaflets all wedge-shaped, many-cleft, nearly uniform; Fruit linear-oblong, with slender intermediate ribs.	♃ Britain.	Watery places.	July.
Houseleek.	Sempervivum *Tectorum.*	Dodecandria.	Dodecagynia.	Calyx cut in twelve deep segments; Leaves fringed; Offsets spreading; edges of the Petals hairy, entire.	♃ ———	Roofs and walls.	July.
Heart's-ease.	Viola *Tricolor.*	Pentandria.	Monogynia.	Stem angular, diffuse, divided; Leaves oblong, deeply crenate; Stipulas lyrate, pinnatified; Bracteas obsolete.	☉ ———	Fields and gardens.	May to Sept.
Ipecacuanha.	Cephaëlis *Ipecacuanha.*	Pentandria.	Monogynia.	Stems shrubby, ascending; Leaves ovate, pointed, somewhat pubescent; Corolla five-cleft, chaffy; Bracteas large.	♃ South America.		Feb. and Mar.
Louse-wort.	Pedicularis *Palustris.*	Didynamia.	Angiospermia.	Stem solitary, branched: Calyx ovate, hairy, ribbed, in two unequally notched lobes; Flowers scarlet.	♃ Britain.	Boggy pastures.	June and July.
Lesser Spear-wort.	Ranunculus *Flammula.*	Polyandria.	Polygynia.	Leaves simple, ovate, pointed, stalked; Stem reclining; Roots fibrous; Seeds smooth.	♃ ———	Watery places.	July and Sept.
Monk's Hood.	Aconitum *Napellus.*	Polyandria.	Trigynia.	Calyx none; Petals five, the highest arched; divisions of the Leaves linear, scored with a line.	♃ Continent of Europe.	Cultivated in gardens.	July.
Meadow Saffron.	Colchicum *Autumnale.*	Hexandria.	Trigynia.	Leaves flat, lanceolate, erect; Segment of the Corolla oblong; Flowers radical, purple.	♃ Britain.	Rich meadows.	September.
Mezereon.	Daphne *Mezereum.*	Octandria.	Monogynia.	Flowers naked on the stem, sessile, about three together; Leaves lanceolate, deciduous.	♄ ———	Woods, cultivated in gardens.	Mar. and April.
Marsh Penny-wort.	Hydrocotile *Vulgaris.*	Pentandria.	Digynia.	Leaves orbicular, peltate, smooth, cloven at the base; Umbels somewhat aggregate; Flowers nearly sessile.	♃ ———	Watery places.	May and June.
Pasque Flower.	Anemone *Pulsatilla.*	Polyandria.	Polygynia.	Flowers solitary; Involucrum in deep linear segments; Petals erect; Seeds with feathery tails; Leaves doubly pinnate, cut with linear lobes.	♃ ———	Chalky pastures.	July.
Poison Oak.	Rhus *Toxicodendron.*	Pentandria.	Digynia.	*Calyx* five-parted; *Petals* five; *Berry* one-seed; Leaves ternate; *Leaflets* petioled; *Petioles* angled, pubescent; Stem rooting.	♄ North America.	Cultivated in some botanic gardens.	June, July, August.
Purging Nut.	Ricinus *Major.*	Monœcia.	Monadelphia.	*Stem* herbaceous; *Leaves* palmated; *Capsule* three-celled; *Seed* one; Corolla none; Female *Stigmas* three, cloven; Male Calyx five-parted; Stamens numerous.	☉ East and West Indies.	———	Aug. and Sept.
Scammony.	Convolvulus *Scammonia.*	Pentandria.	Monogynia.	Leaves sagittate, the posterior margins with a tooth; Peduncles mostly three-flowered; Corolla monopetalous, bell-shaped, plaited.	♃ Levant.	———	———
Spurge Laurel.	Daphne *Laureola.*	Octandria.	Monogynia.	Clusters axillary, generally five-flowered, drooping; Leaves evergreen, smooth, obovate, lanceolate; Flowers green; Berries black.	♄ Britain.	Thickets.	Mar. and April.
[illegible]	[illegible] *Staphisagria.*	Polyandria.	Trigynia.	Nectary four-leaved, shorter than the petals; Leaves palmate, with the lobes obtuse.	☉ South of Eu[illegible]	Cultivated in gardens.	June.
Savine.	Juniperus *Sabina.*	Dicœcia.	Monadelphia.	Male—*Amentum* ovate; Calyx a scale; Corolla none; *Stamens* three. Female—*Petals* three; Calyx three-parted; Styles three; Leaves opposite, erect, decurrent.	♄ ———	———	———
Squill.	Scilla *Maritima.*	Hexandria.	Monogynia.	*Corolla* inferior; *Petals* six, ovate, oblong; *Bulb* pear-shaped, scaly at the top; *Flowers* earlier than the leaves.	———	———	———
Virgin's Bower.	Clematis *Vitalba.*	Polyandria.	Polygynia.	Leaves pinnate; Leaflets heart-shaped, partly cut, their stalks twining, permanent; Panicles forked; Stem woody; Flowers white.	♄ Britain.	Hedges, on a chalky soil.	July.
Wake Robin.	Arum *Maculatum.*	Monœcia.	Polyandria.	Stem none; Leaves halbert-shaped, entire, shining, spotted; Common Stalk of the Flowers club-shaped, obtuse; Berries scarlet.	♃ ———	Groves and bushy places	———
White Hellebore.	Veratrum *Album.*	Polygamia.	Monœcia.	*Calyx* none; *Corolla* six petals; *Capsules* three-celled, many seeded; *Seeds* winged at each end; *Panicle* thrice compound.	Europe.	Cultivated in our gardens	June and Aug.
Wall Pepper.	Sedum *Acre.*	Decandria.	Pentagynia.	Leaves alternate, nearly ovate, thick, tumid, spurred at the base; Cyme of three smooth branches, leafy; Flowers yellow.	♃ Britain.	Walls and roofs.	June to Aug.
Water Crowfoot.	Ranunculus *Sceleratus.*	Polyandria.	Polygynia.	Stem erect, thick, hollow, much branched; Leaves smooth; lower palmate, upper fingered; Fruit oblong; Seeds minute, very numerous.	☉ ———	Meadow and pastures.	June and July.
Water Hemlock.	Phellandrium *Aquaticum.*	Pentandria.	Digynia.	Leaflets all uniform, with narrow, wedge-shaped, cut, spreading segments; Fruit ovate, with five broad ribs, and narrow intermediate furrows.	♂ ———	Watery places.	———
Yellow Rhododendron.	Rhododendron *Chrysanthemum.*	Decandria.	Monogynia.	*Calyx* five-parted; *Corolla* nearly wheel-shaped; *Capsule* five-celled; *Stem* decumbent; *Leaves* ovate, reticulated; Umbels terminal.	♄ Siberia.	Cultivated in Britain.	———

EFFECTS.

The Symptoms produced by this class of Vegetable Poisons, when taken into the stomach, are usually very violent: The first effects are a pungent acrid taste, with more or less bitterness; excessive heat and dryness of the mouth and throat, accompanied with a sense of tightness in it; to these succeed violent vomitings and purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels, the efforts to vomit continuing after the contents of the stomach have been evacuated; the pulse becomes frequent and strong, the breathing quick and laborious; appearances of intoxication sometimes occur; the pupil of the eye is often dilated. If the above symptoms be not removed in due time, by proper remedies, insensibility resembling death soon follows; the pulse loses its force, becomes slow, and death closes the scene.

Many of these vegetables, if applied externally, produce more or less irritation of the skin, followed by inflammation, accompanied with eruptions of pustules or vesications.

TREATMENT.

If vomiting has been occasioned by any of these Poisons, and the efforts to vomit continue after the poison has been evacuated, large draughts of warm water, or thin gruel, may be taken, by which the efforts will be rendered easier; but if symptoms of intoxication or insensibility have come on without vomiting, it should be immediately excited by a proper dose of some active emetic substance, viz. sulphate of zinc, emetic tartar, or ipecacuanha; after the stomach has been evacuated, an active purgative should be administered. When as much as possible of the poison has been removed by these means, a strong infusion of coffee may be drank warm, and at intervals vinegar diluted with water, in the proportion of one part of the former to three or four of the latter; camphor mixture with ether may also be administered frequently, and often with much advantage. If the symptoms of insensibility be considerable, blisters should be applied to the nape of the neck and legs; warm frictions should also be employed. If symptoms of inflammation supervene, recourse must be had to bleeding, and the usual means resorted to in inflammatory diseases.

☞ In giving the essential character of the various Plants, we have thought it advisable, in some instances, to deviate from the specific distinctions given by Linnæus and others; by describing what we conceived most essential for the ready discrimination of each individual plant, as well from the generic as the specific character.

☞ The mark ☉ answers to the term *Annual;* ♂ *Biennial;* ♃ *Perennial;* ♄ indicates that the plant is either *Aboreous* or *Shrubby.*

NARCOTIC POISONS.

Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale.

Birthwort.

Somniferous, or White Poppy.

Woody Nightshade, or Bittersweet.

Tobacco.

Thorn Apple.

Water Hemlock.

Foxglove.

Strong Scented Lettuce.

Hemlock.

Herb Paris.

Henbane.

G. E. Madeley, Lith. 9 Wellington St. Strand.

Common English Name.	Botanical Names.	Class.	Order.	Essential Character.	Country.	Places where found.	Time of Flowering.
Birthwort.	Aristolochia *Clematiti.*	Gynandria.	Hexandria.	*Leaves* heart-shaped; *Stem* erect; *Flowers* aggregate, axillary, upright; *Calyx* unilateral.	♃ Britain.	Thickets and among ruins.	July and Aug.
Bane-berries.	Actea *Spicata.*	Polyandria.	Monogynia.	*Cluster* dense, ovate; *Petals* the length of the Stamens.	♃ ———	Bushy mountains.	May and June.
Camphor.	Laurus *Camphora.*	Enneandria.	———	*Calyx* none; *Corolla* calycine, six-parted; *Nectary* with 3 two-bristled glands surrounding the germ; *Leaves* ovate-lanced, three-nerved.	♄ Asia, Japan.	Cultivated in our green houses.	July.
Common Laurel.	Laurus *Cerasus.*	Icosandria.	———	*Calyx* five-cleft; *Petals* five; *Flowers* in racemes; *Leaves* evergreen, glandular at the base.	♄ Levant.	——— in shrubberies, &c.	April.
Coculus Indicus.	Menispermum *Coculus.*	Diœcia.	Dodecandria.	*Flowers* male and female on separate plants; *Petals*, four exterior, eight interior; *Stamens*, sixteen in the male flower; *Berries* one-seeded.	♄ East Indies.	——— in some botanic gardens.	July.
Crow Fig.	Strychnos *Nux vomica.*	Pentandria.	Monogynia.	*Calyx* five-cleft to the base, deciduous; *Corolla* monopetalous, five-cleft; *Leaves* ovate; *Stem* unarmed.	☉ ———	———	———
Deadly Nightshade.	Atropa *Belladonna.*	———	———	*Stem* herbaceous; *Leaves* ovate, entire; *Flowers* solitary, drooping.	♃ Britain.	Waste ground on calcar. soils.	June.
Darnel.	Lolium *Temulentum.*	Triandria.	Digynia.	*Awns* longer than the Corolla; *Spikelets* shorter than the Calyx; *Florets* elliptical; *Stem* rough in the upper part.	☉ ———	Fields.	July.
Foxglove.	Digitalis *Purpurea.*	Didynamia.	Angiospermia.	*Calyx-segments* ovate, acute; *Corolla* obtuse; *Upper Lobe* scarcely cloven; *Leaves* downy, crenate.	♂ ———	Woods and hedges.	July and Aug.
Fool's Parsley.	Æthusa *Cynapium.*	Pentandria.	Digynia.	*Leaves* uniform; *Leaflets* wedge-shaped, decurrent, with lanceolate segments.	☉ ———	Cultivated fields.	July and Aug.
Hemlock.	Conium *Maculatum.*	———	———	*Stem* polished and spotted, much branched.	♂ ———	Hedges and waste ground.	Mar. to June.
Henbane.	Hyosciamus *Niger.*	———	Monogynia.	*Leaves* sinuated, clasping the stem; *Flowers* sessile.	☉ ———	Waste ground.	July.
Herb Paris.	Paris *Quadrifolia.*	Octandria.	Trigynia.	*Leaves* ovate, about four; *Stem* simple, smooth; *Flowers* solitary.	♃ ———	Groves.	May and June.
Lentil.	Ervum *Ervilia.*	Diadelphia.	Decandria.	*Calyx* five-parted, the length of the Corolla; *Germs* bare; *Leaves* compound, with an odd one.	☉ Italy & Spain.	———	May.
Strong-scented Lettuce.	Lactuca *Virosa.*	Syngenesia.	Polygamia Æqualis.	*Leaves* horizontal, finely toothed, the keel prickly; (*Corolla* of each floret ligulate).	♂ Britain.	Chalky banks.	Aug. and Sept.
White Poppy.	Papaver *Somniferum.*	Polyandria.	Monogynia.	*Capsule* nearly globular, smooth, as well as the Calyx and Stem; *Leaves* notched, clasping the Stem.	☉ ———	Fields and waste ground.	July.
Thorn Apple.	Datura *Stramonium.*	Pentandria.	———	*Fruit* spinous, ovate, erect; *Leaves* ovate, smooth, sinuated.	☉ ———	Dunghills and waste ground.	July.
Tobacco.	Nicotiana *Tabacum.*	———	———	*Leaves* lanceolate, sessile, decurrent; *Calyx* five-cleft; *Corolla* funnel-shaped, the margin spreading, plaited.	☉ North America.	Cultivated in gardens.	———
Water Hemlock.	Cicuta *Virosa.*	———	Digynia.	*Leaves* twice ternate, serrated; *Leaflets* linear-lanceolate, decurrent; *Branches* nearly erect.	♃ Britain.	Watery places.	August.
Woody Nightshade.	Solanum *Dulcamara.*	———	Monogynia.	*Stem* shrubby, zigzag, without thorns; *Upper Leaves* hastate; *Clusters* cymose.	♃ ———	Hedges.	June and July.

EFFECTS.

Narcotic vegetables when taken into the stomach, (in quantities more or less proportioned to the energy of the plant) or when applied to a wound, occasion the following symptoms: pulse variable, but at first generally full and strong; heaviness of the head, stupor, numbness in various parts; sickness and desire to vomit, at first slight, but afterwards becoming almost insupportable; a stupid air, and appearance of intoxication; furious or lively delirium; sometimes great pain in various parts; pupil of the eye generally dilated. These symptoms are followed by convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the extremities, with great anxiety and dejection; and death closes the scene, if not relieved by timely and proper treatment.

TREATMENT.

When any of these Poisons have been taken in undue quantities,* the stomach must be immediately evacuated, either by means of the stomach pump, or by some active emetic substance, prepared by dissolving in one or two spoonsful of warm water, eight or ten grains of the sulphate of copper, twenty of the sulphate of zinc, or from three to five of tartarised antimony; † this dose is to be repeated every quarter of an hour, until full vomiting is produced, and these means may be assisted by tickling the throat with the finger, or a feather; ‡ glysters composed of common salt and water gruel, or soap dissolved in warm water, should be administered as soon as possible, to clear the bowels, and evacuate any of the poison that may have reached them. After the vomiting has ceased, active purgatives may be given; and when by these means as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, warm coffee, and vinegar diluted with water, may be drank alternately; but vegetable acids are on no account to be administered *until* the poison is expelled. If the above means fail in removing the stupor and drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, recourse must be had to blood-letting, and most advantageously from the jugular vein; blisters should also be applied to the back of the neck and legs, and the attention roused by every possible means. The patient should also be kept as much as possible on his legs, if capable of standing. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be resorted to, and unceasingly and perseveringly used.

* Various preparations of some of these Narcotic Vegetables are very active and efficacious medicines, but they have sometimes been administered in undue doses, and fatal accidents have in consequence occurred.

† The dose of these substances must be varied according to the age of the patient; the above quantities being the medium dose for an adult person.

‡ As one of the effects of these Narcotic Poisons is to deaden the energy of the stomach, and prevent the action of even the most powerful emetics, mustard beat up thin may in such cases be given with advantage, as it stimulates the stomach in the first instance, and then acts as an emetic.

J. DAVY, Printer, Queen-street, Seven-dials.

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